

The Egyptian Gazette

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STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port Tewfik, Port Said, Suakin, Head Office, London.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 1 May to 31 October.

	1st	2nd
London	£ 14. 5/-	£ 9.
Marseilles	£ 9. 15/-	£ 6. 15/-
Brindisi		

Subject to the usual 25% reduction for returning.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Monday until 4 June, and then every Tuesday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

CAIRO	5 MAY	MACEDONIA	4 JUNE	FOYET	3 JULY
VICTORIA	12	13	12	MONGOLIA	10
ABARIA	21	22	21	CAIRO	17
HIMALAYA	28	29	28	MONGOLIA	24

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive. Passengers can go on board the evening before. Combined fare to London by sea and train de luxe via Brindisi or via Marseilles £19.4.11.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents.

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd.

GEORGE ROYLE, Esq.

Messrs. HASELD & CO.

F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. Oretava will leave Suez about June 21. R.M.S. Omrah will leave Suez about July 18. R.M.S. Oretava will leave Port Said about June 19. R.M.S. Omrah will leave Port Said about July 8.

SUMMER Port Said to Marseilles. 1st Class, £16. 6s. 6d.; 2nd Class, £8. 10s. 6d.; 3rd Class, £4. 10s. 6d.

FARMS Port Said to Plymouth or Tilbury. 1st Class, £16. 6s. 6d.; 2nd Class, £8. 10s. 6d.

Naples. 1st Class, £16. 6s. 6d.; 2nd Class, £8. 10s. 6d.

Passengers returning by the Line obtain one-third rebate off the above fares if leaving England before the end of October.

Agents: THOS. COOK & SON, ALEXANDRIA; R. J. MOSS & CO., For all particulars apply

Wm. STAPLETON & Sons, Port Said and Port Tewfik (Bun).

REduced SUMMER FAres MAY TO OCTOBER.

Port Said to Tilbury £12.15.0 and Port Said to Marseilles £9.0.0.

Passengers returning by the Line will be granted a rebate of 33% off the full fare i.e. Liverpool to Port Said £11.6.8 and Marseilles to Port Said £8.0.0.

OUTWARDS TO COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, RANGOON HOMEWARDS TO MARESILLES AND LONDON.

Departure from Suez. Departure from Port Said.

88. Staffordshire, 6,05 tons, June 21. S.S. Derbyshire, 6,636 tons, June 25.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Sulode.

A native of Chibin el Kom employed at Ezbek Fekah committed suicide by hanging himself on Sunday.

Quatorze Juillet.

The French fête of July 14 will not be held at Ghezireh, as proposed, but in the Ezbekieh Gardens, Cairo.

School Examination.

The examination of the elementary schools opened yesterday morning at the Ministry of Public Instruction, Cairo.

Alhambra Theatre.

The *Geisha* is again billed for production at the Alhambra this evening. It is the piece which has met with the most success during the present operetta season.

Murder at Tahta.

News comes from Tahta that a native of Kom-Badr, Tahta Marks, while carrying fuel to a lime kiln that village a few days ago, received a shot and fell dead on the spot. Three natives, who were seen near the kiln at the time, have been arrested on suspicion.

Alexandria Boating Accident.

The funeral of M. Maurice Mirzahi, one of the victims of the boating accident which occurred in Alexandria harbour last Friday night, will take place at 5 p.m. to-day from the Jewish Hospital in Moharram Bey, where his body, on being recovered yesterday, was removed.

Schooner Refloated.

The Turkish schooner which capsized on coming into Alexandria harbour last week, was refloated this morning by means of the big derrick belonging to the Ports and Lighthouses Administration. She was towed to a point near Ras-el-Tin, where a fire-engine is engaged in pumping the water out of the vessel.

Cairo Museum.

Every Wednesday until further notice the Rev. E. J. Hardy, Chaplain to the Forces, will show round the Museum at Kasr el-Nil any military people who will meet him at the gate at 9.30 a.m. On Wednesday, 20th inst., the General Officer Commanding has most kindly offered to point out a few of the most interesting things.

Revue d'Egypte.

The May issue of the "Revue d'Egypte et d'Orient," which we have just received, is an exceptionally interesting number, and contains contributions by Messrs. Louis Fleuri, Henri Thulé, Jean d'Ivry, Marian de Dowbor, Marcel Collière, Jacques Rys, Leon Dabbel, Louis Pergaud, Jean Bach Sisley, and Henry Devris; an appreciation of the Rosny Brothers and M. Fleuri's "Confit-Tarco-Egypte" being perhaps the best. Of the short stories, "L'Héritier" has considerable merit.

Institut Savoia.

At the exhibition of work executed by the pupils of the Institut Savoia in Rosetta street, quite the most remarkable exhibits are those of Miss Adela Scherzer, who has on view some exquisite oil paintings, notably one of the Mahmoudieh Canal, which elicited the special admiration of the Italian Consul on his visit to the school. The work reflects the greatest credit on the young artist, as well as on her teacher, Sig. Fasolis, under whose tuition we understand she has only been for one year.

Charity Concert.

In aid of the widow and children of the late Sergt.-Major Smith, R.E., a concert was given on Saturday evening last in the grand hall of the Continental Hotel. The committee enlisted the sympathies of practically all the musical talent now in Cairo, and the concert was an unqualified success in point of merit and financial results. The string band of the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers was in attendance, and gave a number of excellent selections. Mrs. Nolan, Miss Schall, Captain Tucker, R.E., Mr. Wm. Hayes, and Lie-Corporal Newton particularly distinguished themselves, and we are glad to know that a very substantial sum has been realised by the energetic committee on behalf of a most worthy cause.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à Midi et demie)

Le marché est fermé la tendance à la hausse qui s'est manifestée hier s'accentue, l'opinion générale est bonne. Les Nungovich, la Delta Land, le Comptoir Financier et la Banque d'Orient sont presque seuls traités.

L'Agricole se relève de 1/16 à 9 11/16.

La National Bank s'affirme à 25 9/16.

La Soda & Soda se relève péniblement de 6 pence à 2 9/16.

L'obligation Crédit Foncier ancienne hausse de 0,50 à 270 1/2.

La Banque d'Athènes est en bonne demande à 155 3/4.

La Delta Land est échangée et clôture à 3 15/16 en hausse de 1/8 sur hier.

Le Trust es maintient à 1 3/16.

Les Estates continuent à avancer et cotent 1 11/16.

Le Comptoir Financier et commercial a en même hier les bonnes de la journée, très demandé il clôture à 6 5/8 en hausse de 7/8 sur hier, la part de fondatrice est 3 4/1.

La Banque d'Orient avance de 3 francs 25 à 123 1/4.

STATE OF RUSSIA.

JEWS APPEAL FOR HELP.

FEARED RENEWAL OF TROUBLES.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.

Five soldiers and policemen were wounded and two killed at Warsaw on Saturday. A police officer, his wife, and two soldiers were shot dead on Sunday. No arrests have been made. (Reuters)

LONDON, June 18.

The leading Jewish members of the Duma have telegraphed to Mr. Lucien Wolf stating that the events at Bielskotz are clearly the beginning of an organised massacre, which only the most energetic intervention can prevent. They beg that an appeal be made to all influences to help them. (Reuters)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.

There is an increase in the agitation amongst the sailors and workmen and the troops at Kronstadt. A repetition of the October disturbances is feared. Reinforcements and guns have arrived. (Reuters)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.

The Duma has unanimously adopted the creation of an Agrarian Commission. (Havas)

WARSAW, June 18.

Anti-Semitic troubles have broken out in the Grodno government. (Havas)

ANGLO RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING.

LONDON, June 18.

The "Standard" learns that the Anglo-Russian negotiations with a view to a general understanding are progressing satisfactorily. In order to allay suspicions, Germany has been assured that no agreement will be signed affecting her interests, especially in the region of the Baghdad Railway, and that no attempt will be made to impose international control. (Reuters)

SOUTH AFRICA.

LIBERALS AND CHINESE LABOUR.

LONDON, June 18.

A section of the Liberal Press persists in the demand for the stoppage of the importation of Chinese to the Rand and the speedy deportation of those already there.

The "Daily News" declares that the reluctance of the Government's agents to execute its policy is making it the laughing-stock of South Africa.

The "Tribune" continues its campaign against the continuance of Lord Selborne in office. (Reuters)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUMMER RECESS.

LONDON, June 18.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman stated that the Government proposed to adjourn during August and September and to re-assemble in the Autumn. He moved the closure resolution mentioned on the 15th inst. Mr. Balfour's amendment was rejected by 341 votes to 171. (Reuters)

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

BEFORE COURT OF CASSATION.

PARIS, June 18.

At a public sitting of the Court of Cassation, a representative of the Public Prosecutor reviewed the case, maintaining that no treason had been committed by Dreyfus or anyone else, but that the whole affair of mystification was the outcome of coincidences and hasty conclusions, arrived at as a result of the operations of agents-provocateurs and the counter-espionage department. He demanded the cancellation of the conviction without retrial. (Reuters)

PARIS, June 18.

Councillor Moras related the facts which necessitated the case going into Cassation. Dreyfus was not present at the discussion. (Havas)

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

PARIS, June 18.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—Replying to M. Jauré, M. Clemenceau reproached the Socialist leaders for not teaching the workmen to respect the law. (Havas)

KING HAAKON'S CORONATION.

LONDON, June 18.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have started for Norway in order to represent King Edward at King Haakon's Coronation. (Reuters)

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La Banque d'Orient avance de 3 francs 25 à 123 1/4.

CONGO FREE STATE.

SIR E. GREY'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

LONDON, June 18.

The correspondence in connection with the Congo Free State, just published, shows that Sir E. Grey repeatedly demanded, and the Congo Government persistently refused, the publication of the evidence of the Equiry Commission. The Government maintained that no Power had any right to interfere on behalf of the natives, but Sir E. Grey affirmed the full right of the Powers to secure the observance of the treaty obligation. (Reuters)

NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

BATTLESHIPS COLLIDE.

LONDON, June 18.

The Resolution "collided with the Ramillies during the manoeuvres. The latter has been towed to Chatham with a damaged propeller. (Reuters)

KAISER AND PRINCE BULOW.

BERLIN, June 18.

The Emperor paid a visit to Prince von Bulow. (Havas)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PROPRIETORS OF A DAILY.

TEN members of the Legislative Council met H. E. Mustapha Pacha on Sunday to explain their scheme of publishing a daily vernacular paper. The Prime Minister agreed to their scheme and its inventors thereupon issued invitations to a large number of notables to attend a meeting that will be held on Saturday next at the house of Mahmud Pacha Soleiman at Cairo. A subscription will be opened to bring up the capital of the new journal to £15,000 in 1,500 shares which will not be negotiable.

THE SUDAN.

No further news is reported from Kordofan. Heavy rains are reported from Gao Abou Goma and Sings, and the natives believe that this year's rain in these districts will reach a record figure.

THE PLAGUE.

The weekly plague bulletin issued by the Public Health Department shows that during the week ending the 17th inst. five cases of plague were notified in Egypt, three of which occurred at Alexandria, one at Port Said, and one at Tanta. Three cases ended fatally and there are still ten cases under treatment.

Since the 1st January 355 cases have been notified, as compared with 77 and 611 during the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1904 respectively.

FRENCH EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

An interesting ceremony took place in Cairo on Wednesday last week, when a reception was held at the French Club in honour of M. Marcel Charlot, delegated by the Government of the Republic to inspect the French schools in Egypt. An enthusiastic speech by M. Toussaint Caneri, Député de la Nation, was responded to by the guest of the evening, who, after thanking his hosts for their reception, spoke of the effect of French education in Egypt and expressed a hope that French influence would continue to increase throughout the country.

A vin d'honneur followed the speeches and was attended by most of the principal members of the French colony now remaining in Cairo.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Roman Prince, from Alexandria, arrived at Manchester last Saturday.

The Mys. liner *Ramesses* sailed from Liverpool on Saturday afternoon and is due here about the 30th inst., with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL CAIRO.

Built in 1904. Modern House. Splendid situation. Electric Light. Pension P.T. M. Arrangements for families.

Rooms and Breakfast P.T. 25.—Meals à la Carte 37/- to 51/-

A Home Comfort.

Everybody who wants to save money and trouble should buy a *Portable Washing Machine*. It saves 75% of time, soap and fire, and washes and dries laundry in a simple operation of 20 minutes and is guaranteed not to spoil clothes. Free lessons given to purchaser. Come and see for yourselves at offices of Sabs Abd Enour & Co. 26 Coptic Church Street, Alexandria.

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MILITARY TAILORS.

EGYPTIAN ARMY OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

RIDING BREECHES.

F. Phillips & Co.

LADIES' TAILORS.

(HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY).

CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD.

THE BRITISH GARRISON.

NO TROOPS LEAVING EGYPT.

STATEMENT BY MR. HALDANE.

(Gazette's Special Service).

LONDON, Tuesday, June 19.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Haldane informed Mr. Ashley, in answer to a question, that no British troops had been ordered to leave Egypt. He added that the number of the troops forming the Army of Occupation was at present under consideration.

THE DENSHWAI AFFAIR.

The Government has decided to charter a steamer from Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son which will proceed to Chibin el-Kom for the use of the judges of the special Court during the trial of the accused in the Denshwai outrage. "Al Abram" publishes a telegram from Chibin el-Kom to the effect that Ismail Bey Assem has volunteered to act as counsel for the defendants. Ibrahim Bey Helbawi has left Cairo to represent the police. The secretary of the special Court is Osman Bey Mortada.

The procedure at the trial will be oral. Sentence will be delivered at the close of the proceedings and will be carried out immediately. The guns taken from the British officers have been discovered in the houses of certain natives of Denshwai village.

Captain J. S. Bostock, R.A.M.C., and Lieut. G. S. Smithwick, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who had been in Cairo in connection with the enquiry, have rejoined the Mounted Infantry at Batancun.

EGYPT'S TRADE.

MAY CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The total value of the imports into Egypt during last month amounted to £1,897,123, an increase of £1,363,444 on last year's figures for May. Great Britain was, as usual, the chief importer, supplying Egypt with £1,569,910 worth of goods, an increase of £1,63,553 on 1905, while the British total import for the first five months of the year reached £2,852,294, against £2,553,062 during the corresponding period last year.

German imports show a large increase for the month, as do Austrian and French figures, Germany, with £1,138,194 imports against £1,69,811 in May 1905, and Austria, with £1,163,911 against £1,64,452, doing best. For the month France comes second among the importers to Great Britain and is followed by Turkey, Austria, Germany, and Italy.

For the five months of the present year Great Britain is followed by France and Turkey, France importing £1,034,172 worth of goods, against £875,285 in the first five months of 1905. Turkey, Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and British Eastern Possessions follow in the order named.

Exports show a great increase for the month and the unfinished year. Goods worth £1,349,633 were exported in May 1905, an increase of £75,320 on the corresponding month last year; and the January 1-May 31 figures show an increase of no less than £1,920,731. England was the best customer in the five months, followed by Germany, France, and Russia, in the order named, the last country taking a large quantity of cotton during May, more indeed than France or Germany. Up to date the value of the cotton export for 1906 has been very high, amounting to £1,834,133, against £1,607,900 in the early part of 1905, although the quantity remains much about the same. In the sugar and cereal exports a great falling-off is noticeable, while imported cereals show a 25% increase—a sign of the times when the price of provisions is showing so steady a tendency to rise and the cultivation of cereals and foodstuffs generally is decreasing *pari passu* with the increase of the area under cotton. The exports of Sudanese origin—ivory, ostrich feathers, beeswax, etc.—show a decided rise. The egg export has improved and the increased export of henna to the Ottoman Empire is an amazing feature of the returns. In cigarettes there is a decrease of £2,576 for the month but an increase of £1,158 for the whole 5 months period.

Great Britain, Germany and, far behind, Austria were the chief purchasers of Egyptian cigarettes. The amount of coin declared imported was only £1,519,932, compared to £1,083,787 in May 1905. British sovereigns were most numerous, both in the import and export returns of coin.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of free play to all, to permit—within certain limits—free discussion.

GERMAN COMPETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir—la your Saturday's extract from the Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt's imports, I note that Germany's share in the supply of locomotives is £1,31,296 out of a total of £1,35,924. I should like very much to know the reason.

Were these orders given because the locomotives were of better make or cheaper price? or are the German engines the most suited to Egyptian railways in preference to British manufacturers? If you could see this matter out, I should deem it a patriotic act.—Yours, etc.

XENOS.

Alexandria, June 18.

"EGYPTIAN TEMPLES."

MR. OGILVIE'S EXHIBITION.

Mr. Frederick P. Ogilvie is exhibiting at the "Modern Gallery," in Bond Street, London, a collection of 64 water colour and oil paintings of views in Egypt, a number of them being scenes in or about the ancient temples, especially of those at Deir el Bahari. Our London Correspondent has had an opportunity of inspecting these works and is able to say how accurately they represent the scenery of the Nile Valley. Mr. Ogilvie has been specially successful in delineating the delicate tints and colours, associated with the sunsets and sunrises in Egypt, especially in the smaller landscapes.

In No. 4, a "Camp of Bedawin," the peculiar greenish hue of the sky from part of the western horizon up to the zenith, which for a few minutes is part of the celestial pageant of many sunsets in Egypt, is admirably portrayed. It was, as the late M. Goffe showed, this green sky tint which caused the Egyptians to paint many of the inhabitants of the nether world that colour. In No. 62 the same sunset radiance is painted, and the sky's reflection in a narrow pool, a small remnant of the Nile overflow, is beautifully rendered, as is the deep shade of blue of the distant hills. No. 63, "Near Wasta," also gives

LES PROCES EN PREEMPTION

La Cour d'appel mixte a eu à statuer dernièrement sur diverses demandes en préemption qui ont été rejetées pour la plupart.

C'est ainsi qu'à l'audience du 31 mai dernier, cinq demandeurs en préemption ont été déboutés pour des motifs divers.

Dans une affaire Moustapha Attia Moncharia contre Benjamin Aghion, il s'agissait d'une préemption exercée par un voisin contre un autre voisin acquéreur. L'arrêt décide à ce propos en principe: "que si la loi admet la préemption du voisin même à l'égard du voisin acquéreur, l'esprit de la loi et d'équité commandent, pourtant que, toutes choses étant à peu près égales au point de vue de la situation respective des tondus, l'acquéreur doit soit préférer au préempteur qui a négligé de faire une acquisition soi-disant utile, ou faire, la préemption d'un intérêt supérieur; que préférer le préempteur reviendrait à encourager une spéculation répréhensible, consistant à prendre une attitude d'expectative avec une arrière pensée de préemption, au lieu d'offrir immédiatement au voisin un juste prix; qu'ainsi la jurisprudence admet qu'en l'égard du voisin acquéreur, le voisin préempteur doit justifier d'un intérêt supérieur, qui soit partiellement certain, évident, incontestable; et qu'il faut, en cas de doute, respecter la liberté des contrats et débouter le demandeur en conformité du viel adage: acte non probante, reus absolvitur."

En conséquence, la cour débute le demandeur "sur la base même des données d'une expertise" dont les conclusions étaient pourtant favorables au préempteur.

Dans une autre cause (J. M. Sapriel et fils contre El Cheikh Abou Zeid et Consorts), le préempteur est débouté pour n'avoir pas justifié de sa *prétendue qualité de propriétaire voisin*.

En l'espèce le préempteur invoquait des ventes à réméré.

La Cour décide que la teneur même des actes produits révélait de véritables nantissements auxquels on avait donné la forme fallacieuse d'une vente, dite à réméré, en vue d'échapper à la disposition de la loi, qui défend de stipuler que "l'objet du gage restera, fint de paiement, la propriété du créancier, qui a seulement le droit de provoquer la vente sous les mêmes conditions que tout autre créancier" (C.C. art. 665).

Enfin dans deux autres affaires, se présentait, comme dans l'affaire de Meno House, la question de savoir si la contiguïté légale des deux fonds existait dans l'espèce, étant à priori suivi au procès que les deux fonds ne sont contigus qu'à un seul côté et la controverse portant sur le point de savoir si les fonds litigieux doivent être tenus pour ruraux ou urbains.

Cette question était soulevée pour la première fois en appel. Dans l'une des affaires (Alfred Campo contre Hassan Aly Saïd), il s'agissait d'un terrain vague situé sur le territoire du village de Siouf; et dans l'autre affaire, (Khalil pacha Kayat contre Hanne Dikkekia), d'un terrain planté de dattiers et situé à Zahrieh.

Dans les deux causes, les terrains ont été considérés comme *ruraux* et conséquemment la préemption a été écartée.

La Cour reprend la thèse déjà développée, dans l'arrêt de Meno House, décide "que la nature urbaine ou rurale d'un fond dépend selon la lettre et l'esprit de la loi sur la préemption, du point de savoir si le fond est situé en dedans ou en dehors d'une agglomération bâtie; qu'il est en effet aisé de comprendre que la préemption doive être plus facilement admise dans la première hypothèse, à raison des incommodes spéciales que les rapports de voisinage peuvent offrir et des limitations à l'exercice du droit de propriété qui peut entraîner la proximité des constructions édifiées ou à édifier dans les centres dits urbains."

Dans les deux causes, les préempteurs se prévalaient du but spéculatif que les préemptés avaient été vus en achetant le terrain préempté à un prix indiquant une intention de transformer l'immeuble en terrain à bâtir. Mais la Cour déclare cette raison non concluante, "car la loi (dit-elle), en parlant de terrains destinés à être bâtis," vise expressément une destination réelle, objective et actuelle, résultant de leur situation dans une ville ou un village et non pas une destination purement subjective et partant plus ou moins hypothétique ou aléatoire."

A signaler encore un arrêt rendu en cause de Alfred Nahman — contre Nesler et Cie sur une importante question de forme: l'arrêt décide, par confirmation d'un jugement du Tribunal Mixte d'Alexandrie, que la demande en préemption ne peut être valablement introduite que par exploit notifié à personne ou au domicile réel de l'assigné; l'art. 15 du Décret sur la préemption, qui règle la forme de la demande en préemption, n'ayant consacré en la matière aucune dérogation à la règle générale de la signification à personne ou au domicile réel. Dans l'espèce le préempteur s'était cru autorisé à notifier l'exploit au *domicile* du par l'acquéreur dans une mise en demeure que ce dernier notifie au voisin en conformité de l'art. 19 du Décret sur la préemption.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Lundi 18 Juin.

Le taux de l'escoupt libre à Londres a été réduit, vendredi passé, de 1/8 à 3/8 pour cent.

Au Stock Exchange, le Consolidé anglais a clôturé le même jour, en baisse de 1/4 de livre à 88 3/4 et samedi en nouvelle baisse de 1/8 à 88 5/8. Par contre, l'Unifide a haussé, en ces deux séances, de 1/4 à 104 1/2. La National Bank, l'Agricole et la Dairies sont restées invariées à 25 1/2, 9 5/8 et 17 1/8. La Delta Light a révolé de 1/4 à 11 3/4.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier a perdu 2 francs vendredi passé pour les regagner le lendemain à 770. La Banque d'Athènes a rétrogradé de 1 franc à 154.

Le 18, nous avons eu, ce matin, un marché calme, avec des transactions restreintes et des changements peu importants dans les cours.

La National Bank et l'Agricole ont clôturé à leurs prix précédents, soit 25 1/2 à 9/16 et 9 5/8 à 11/16. La Banque d'Orient a réperdu 2 francs à 130. Le Comptoir Financier a avancé à 7/8 l'action ancienne et 5 13/16 la nouvelle; la part de fondateur est remontée à 38.

L'action Crédit Foncier s'est maintenue à 770; la part de fondateur a révolé à 950 9/10. La Béthâa a progressé à 36 1/2-37.

L'action immobilière s'est inscrite à 368-370, ex-coupon de 19 francs la part de fondateur à 568, ex-coupon de 16 francs.

Les actions privilégiées Tramways d'Alexandrie se sont relevées à 188 et les dividendes à 345.

Les Omnibus du Caire ont baissé à 24.

La part de fondateur Allotment a fléchi à 124-125.

Rien de particulier à signaler sur les autres titres.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Nungovich se sont raffermis à 15 3/8-7/16 l'action ancienne et à 5 1/16 3/8 la nouvelle. Les Bâchier ont été également bien tenus à 5 1/4-5/16. Les Upper Egypt se sont consolidés à 4 1/4. Les Splendid ont révolé à 3 7/8.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Estates sont restées à 1 21/32; la part de fondateur a fait 9 7/8-10. Les Salt and Soda sont revenus à 20 1/2.

Les Sucreries ont baissé à 21-22 francs.

Suivant les dernières informations de Paris, si ce confirmait que le Crédit Foncier Egyptien appellera sous peu le versement de Frs. 125 sur les actions, probablement en deux paiements de Frs. 62,50.

Nous détachons d'une lettre de Londres, en date du 10 Juin, les lignes suivantes:

La situation monétaire reste plus ou moins inchangée. L'escoupt libre tend à se détrôner légèrement ici, bien que les prévisions ne soient pas favorables. L'état de la Banque d'Angleterre s'est, certes, amélioré; la réserve de billets est de plus de 43 % et l'encaisse a révolé de 1/2 pour achats sur place et par arrivages d'Egypte. Mais les taux libres d'escoupt trimestre et semestre sont nivelés à 1/16 pour cent pris, ce qui indique bien l'opinion dominante sur le marché.

All tenders must be accompanied by a security amounting in kind equivalent to 20 per cent of the total price of the said land.

The Administration reserves to itself the right to accept or refuse any tender.

Applicants whose tenders are accepted must in the course of ten days which are to elapse before they are notified thereof give as guarantees for the action price of the land in question, good cultivable lands to be valued exclusively by the Administration.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For TRIPOLI, by the S.S. Dundee, sailed on the 9th June:

Various, 120 bags sugar, 221 bags rice, 160 empty barrels, 27 packages sundries

For MESSINA, by the S.S. Milo, sailed on the 9th June:

Various, 210 bags rice, 1,655 packages sundries

For CYPRUS, by the S.S. Irini, sailed on the 9th June:

Various, 50 bags beans, 22 cases cognac

For CANDIA by the S.S. Athene, sailed on the 9th June:

Various, 3 bags tobacco, 40 bags cotton thread, 10 bags empty bags, 100 bags natron, 4,140 bags rice, 224 empty cases, 28 packages sundries

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Assuan, sailed on the 9th June:

Various, 140 bags tobacco, 2 bags cotton

thread, 317 bags rice, 50 bags natron, 162 bags coffee, 22 bags beans, 420 lumps iron,

6,000 lumps wood, 37 barrels oil, 31 empty barrels, 19 barrels wine, 16 bags empty bags, 199 packages sundries

For ALGIERS and HULE, by the S.S. Ayr, sailed on the 9th June:

Various, 8,221 tons cotton seed, 1,752 ardebs cotton seed, 2,632 bags onions, 250 bags sugar, 4 packages skin

For BARCELONA and MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Foria, sailed on the 9th June:

Various, 44 bags gum, 220 bags empty bags, 1,025 bags cotton

For CYPRUS, by the S.S. Esperanza, sailed on the 12th June:

Various, 100 bags rice, 40 bags beans, 325 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Costantinos, sailed on the 12th June:

Various, 1,342 bags rice, 51 bags henna, 68 bags skin

For CYPRUS, by the S.S. Lefkossie, sailed on the 13th June:

Various, 600 packages sundries

For BRINDISI and VENICE, by the S.S. Nilo, sailed on the 15th June:

Various, 15 bags cotton, 189 empty barrels, 3 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Marie Reine, sailed on the 15th June:

Various, 50 bags skin, 250 bags rice, 100 bags henna, 100 packages sundries

NOTICE.

The Administration of Wakifs is to sell by public auction, on November 21, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., at its' offices at Bab el-Louk, Cairo, the whole lot of 12 feddans and parts situated at Manial el-Râda, and belonging to the Wakif of the late Ahmed Pacha el Maceikli. The upset price per feddan is L.E. 3,000.

Apply to the said office, on any day except holidays for all particulars relative to the sale. On the day appointed, applicants must present themselves at the same office, with a view to tender.

All tenders must be accompanied by a security amounting in kind equivalent to 20 per cent of the total price of the said land.

The Administration reserves to itself the right to accept or refuse any tender.

Applicants whose tenders are accepted must in the course of ten days which are to elapse before they are notified thereof give as guarantees for the action price of the land in question, good cultivable lands to be valued exclusively by the Administration.

By order of the Board.

W. B. PEAT & Co.,

28105-3A-3 Secretaries.

Magia, Greek s., capt. Papalas, Smyrna, Homys.

Vasilisa Olga, Greek s., capt. Maroulis, Salona and Piraeus, Nanopoulo.

Esperanza, Brit. s., capt. Yerovanni, Cyprus and Port Said, Moss & Co.

June 18.

Semiramis, Aust. s., capt. Martinolich, Trieste and Brindisi.

Middlethian, Brit. s., capt. Shearer, Leith and Malta, Grace & Co.

Armonia, It. s., capt. Carlevaro, Marseilles and Livourne.

Amphitrite, Aust. s., capt. Tomasovich, Constantinople and Port Said, Lloyd.

Schleswig, Germ. s., capt. Pesch, Marseilles and Naples, Schoeller.

Salonique, Turk. s., capt. Amandinos, Venice, Emin Eff.

Magia, Greek s., capt. Papalas, Smyrna, Homys.

Vasilisa Olga, Greek s., capt. Maroulis, Salona and Piraeus, Nanopoulo.

William Knight, Brit. s., capt. Williams, Barry, Barber & Son.

Kypros, Greek s., capt. Pithis, Mersina and Port Said, Pilavachi.

June 19.

St. Antonio, It. s., capt. Lembo, Trani.

Lefkossia, Greek s., capt. Eliadi, Pilavachi.

DEPARTURES.

June 18.

Urania, Aust. s., capt. Bartoli, Syria and Constantinople.

Lena, Brit. s., capt. Crother, Hornillo, in ballast.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

June 17.

Various, 1,200 bags sugar, 221 bags rice, 160 empty barrels, 27 packages sundries

For MESSINA, by the S.S. Milo, sailed on the 9th June:

Various, 210 bags rice, 1,655 packages sundries

For CYPRUS, by the S.S. Irini, sailed on the 9th June:

Various, 50 bags beans, 22 cases cognac

For CANDIA by the S.S. Athene, sailed on the 9th June:

Various, 3 bags tobacco, 40 bags cotton

thread, 10 bags empty bags, 100 bags natron, 4,140 bags rice, 224 empty cases, 28 packages sundries

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Assuan, sailed on the 9th June:

Various, 140 bags tobacco, 2 bags cotton

thread, 317 bags rice, 50 bags natron, 162 bags coffee, 22 bags beans, 420 lumps iron,

6,000 lumps wood, 37 barrels oil, 31 empty barrels, 19 barrels wine, 16 bags empty bags, 199 packages sundries

For ALGIERS and HULE, by the S.S. Ayr, sailed on the

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE UNDERTAKING.

In a special article dealing with the Bagdad Railway, the "Greensbore" (Berlin) expresses the opinion that the time has arrived for the British Government to enter into negotiations with Germany regarding the political aspects of the undertaking. It observes that British capitalists are eager to participate in the enterprise, but that the German concessionaires will not consent to their co-operation except on conditions agreeable to the German Government.

Two projects are at present under consideration for the prolongation of the railway over the Taurus Mountains, at the foot of which the enterprise now rests. One of these projects favours the adoption of a north easterly route, the other of a south easterly route. Each direction would serve different interests. Once the mountains have been crossed the work of carrying the railway across the Mesopotamian Plain, says the "Greensbore," will be comparatively easy and rapid, and when Bagdad is reached the question of a terminus on the Persian Gulf will immediately become acute. The interests of Russia and Great Britain in that question, the journal insinuates, are not identical but antagonistic. Moreover, the Russian Government for its part has given the most explicit assurances to the Foreign Office in Berlin that it will enter into no agreement with Great Britain affecting German interests without first consulting with Germany or inviting its co-operation. Sir Edward Grey has also repudiated the assumption that his Government desires to effect an understanding with Russia which shall be directed against Germany.

This being the case, the "Greensbore" argues that it would be wiser if the British Government were to open a discussion with Berlin now instead of waiting until the railway has crossed the Taurus, when time might be wanting to arrive at a settlement satisfactory to both countries. Great Britain, it adds, is actuated by the wish that the railway shall have its terminus at Kuwait, and it is evidently desirable that an agreement shall be established beforehand on that point in order that an early beginning may be made upon the extensive harbour and other works which the operations of the railway would entail. The completion of those works, it argues, would occupy several years.

Other questions requiring regulation are those arising out of the forwarding of goods and the administration of the Customs and postal services. The organisation of a post along the railway is one to which Germany attaches especial importance, and it would be essential, in the opinion of the "Greensbore," which ascribed to it views from official quarters, that the post office at the Persian Gulf terminus should be German.

The journal concludes by emphasising the interest which Great Britain must necessarily take in the railway owing to the portentous consequences which it will have in strengthening the forces of the Moslem and in enabling the Sultan to concentrate his troops with great rapidity at the extremities of his Empire.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

The generally friendly attitude of the European, and especially the British, Press on the occasion of the Emperor William's visit to Vienna has given politicians at Berlin (a telegram says) an opportunity of once more bringing to the fore the question of Anglo-German relations, which it is obviously the object of Germany's present policy to improve. The hearty reception accorded to the German Burgomasters in England and the cordial speeches of British Ministers have created the best impression on people of all classes, and the Government is desirous of maintaining this feeling.

The "Vossische Zeitung," discussing the Emperor William's visit as bearing upon the question, argues that if three nations like Great Britain, Germany, and Austria, possessing as they do the greatest Navy and the greatest combined Armies in the world, were united they could ward off any danger that threatened the maintenance of peace. The journal expresses the hope that a meeting will be arranged between King Edward and the Emperor, although it admits that the time for it has not yet arrived. The "Vossische Zeitung," however, notes with satisfaction that the relations between Great Britain and Germany are now being discussed in a spirit quite different from that of a year ago.

SHIPPING IN THE LEVANT.

The Consular report for the trade of the Cyclades in 1905 shows that Great Britain has maintained her position in the Levantine port, the tonnage of British shipping during the year having amounted to no less than 15,090,000 tons; Austria-Hungary comes next with 7,380,000 tons; then Greece with 5,920,000 tons; Turkey with 4,275,000 tons; Italy with 3,844,000 tons; and Russia with 3,3,6,000 tons. The carrying trade of Great Britain appears thus to be more than twice as much as that of any of the Great Powers locally interested, while of those not locally interested it is a noteworthy fact that Germany, which has made such efforts lately to obtain banking business in the Levant (and German banking, of course, means to a large extent the promotion of German industrial enterprise), was only represented in 1905 by a shipping of 1,770,000 tons.

PITH OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM HOME PRESS.

One-Sided Facilities.

The country may have voted for the unifying of elementary schools under the public authority, for the removal of any grievance under which Nonconformists supposed themselves to be suffering, and for reasonable independence on the part of the teachers; but it certainly did not vote for the extinction of denominational teaching as given hitherto. So much the Government show that they recognize, by assigning an important place in their Bill to facilities for the denominations. But something has happened between the general election and the introduction of the Bill. Not only are the facilities entirely one-sided and inadequate, but on the broad question of whether denominational schools shall survive at all the Government have clearly wavered. ("Times.")

Mr. Seddon's Death "a loss to Empire."

The British Empire has lost one of the statesmen whom it could least afford to spare; England has lost one of her most devoted sons. The totally unexpected and pathetic death of Mr. Seddon will awaken the sincerest regret in this country, for very few Colonial statesmen have succeeded in getting hold of the British public as Mr. Seddon did; none, with the exception of Cecil Rhodes, has ever appealed so vividly to the imagination of the British democracy. Richard Seddon, or "King Dick," as he was popularly called, was a man after the heart of the democracy of England. He was one of themselves, in a sense that Rhodes was not; he was the architect—or, rather, the builder—of his own fortunes. ("Telegraph.")

Power of Faith and Energy.

It was said of Daniel Webster that he was a steam engine in trousers; but an American visitor reported that Mr. Seddon had outdone Webster, and could only be described as a human dynamo. To this energy, which was both physical and mental, he added a genial manner, which was the genuine expression of a warm heart. "We must take a kindly view of human nature," was one of his favourite sayings, and one of the secrets of his power. He had three supporting faiths—faith in himself, faith in New Zealand, and faith in the British Empire. Such a man, who had played so conspicuously a part in public life, deserves Imperial honour. ("Chronicle.")

South African Appreciation.

His (Mr. Seddon's) Imperialism was sometimes a little aggressive in manner and a little loud in utterance, but when other politicians were vilifying their country as if it were a den of thieves his honesty was a wholesome corrective. ("Cape Times.")

Horror of the Congo.

The witnesses heard by the Commission of Inquiry were unanimous, and it was found that on, all hands natives had been killed or mutilated for not having brought in a sufficient quantity of rubber. ("Journal des Débats.")

King Alfonso as Reformer.

During the last few years there has been a new note of sincerity and zeal in Spanish politics, and the King may bestow the greatest blessings on his country if he gives free play to the hopes and ambitions that were so long defeated by the corruption and make believe of the official parties. ("Tribune.")

English Sport not Repulsive.
In may be that in the English universities, as well as among the English nation in general, too much importance is attached to sport and games. But the happy medium is difficult to find, and exaggerated sport has certainly nothing repulsive in it, like drinking and debauchery. ("Die Woche," Berlin.)

John Bull's Indifference to Science.
At Berlin and other Continental centres of geographical and learned attainment, British indifference to the claims of science has long been a by-word. What know we, for instance, of the interior of Mongolia, or of the watersheds of those mighty rivers, the Yangtze, the Mekong, the Salween, and the Brahmapootra? Hardly anything of a really informing character from the standpoint of science, geographical, racial, political, or commercial—("Globe.")

?? PROJECTION ??

Prochainement ouverture du "Projection Cinématograph" (Ex-Théâtre des Pyramides) d'une fixité absolue d'un élévage parisien; avec diverses voies attirantes du meilleur goût. Changement de programme chaque semaine. 28108 6 2

BELLA VISTA HOTEL.

This excellent hotel, which includes also a hydro-pathic establishment, is situated in the healthiest part of modern Jaffa, close to the sea, and commands a magnificent view of the old town. It supplies every home comfort; has a large saloon and airy bedrooms; promenade, and a cuisine suited to the taste. It is within easy walking distance of the station and quay. Moderate charges.

The Hydropathic Department, which is furnished with all necessary baths and electrical apparatus, is under the care of a skillful diplommed physician, whose efficacious treatments have already rendered invaluable help to many sufferers. 28052 30 14

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BISHOP POTTER ON BRITISH IDEAS.

"UNJUST IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA."

Judging by the communications of New York correspondents, Bishop Potter has deserved his most pointed criticisms of Britons until his return to his own land, and some of his statements there are decidedly interesting, not to say surprising, considered in connection with his pronouncements whilst in England.

"British ideas of America, he is reported to have remarked, are mostly vague. They have certain unjust impressions about us. When I arrived in England on this last trip the insurance scandals were absorbing public attention. I then told the English reporters that the only difference between the English and American peoples was that Americans washed their dirty linen in public, while Englishmen washed theirs in private. No English paper published this."

Bishop Potter added: "There is no love lost between the two countries. There is a great deal of gush over international friendship, but it is only gush. Prosperity is not a promoter of peace. A great many Englishmen think we are too eager for gain, but the more acute and serious thinkers among them do not believe that we are grafters."

The "Evening Sun" publishes a satirical editorial on Bishop Potter's comments. The paper suggests that the Bishop returned home suffering from "gout. Otherwise he would not gaze into the future through blue spectacles." The "Sun" further says that England is not inclined to hush up her scandals, as is evidenced by the investigations of the abuses in connexion with the Transvaal war.

No newspaper so far supports the Bishop's pessimistic views of the situation, but the "Evening Post" publishes an editorial attack on the New York correspondents of London newspapers for credulously cabling all the stories afloat in America regarding the meat scandal without a close scrutiny. The paper says: "American yellow journalism, which is playing into the hands of the English correspondents, is infusing foreign suspicion and heightening our national dross."

THE PRINCE'S INDIAN COLLECTION.

During his tour in India a valuable collection of animals and birds was presented to the Prince of Wales by the Maharajah of Nipal—a State which the Prince was prevented from visiting owing to an outbreak of cholera. With characteristic kindness, the Prince telephoned to the Zoological Society, of which he is the vice-president, asking if the authorities would arrange to receive and exhibit the collection. As a matter of course, the offer was gratefully accepted, and the president (the Duke of Bedford) undertook to defray the expenses of the transport home.

On March 2 Mr. Arthur Thomson, the assistant superintendent, was sent out to Calcutta to take charge of the collection, which had been brought down to the gardens of that city; and a little later a keeper followed. Owing to the excessive heat a number of birds died in India, but the collection was shipped on board the Tactician, a Harrison liner, which left Calcutta on May 6, having also on board two native keepers from the gardens of Calcutta.

The Tactician arrived at Tilbury Docks a few days ago, and the animals were housed for the night at the Commercial road goods depot of the Tilbury and Southend Railway. Very early the following morning the work of transferring them to the Gardens was commenced, and by noon all the cases were safely deposited on the hitherto unoccupied area on the North Bank, which will henceforward be known as the Prince of Wales's exhibition ground. Then the carpenters were set to work, and by sunset all the collection had been shifted from the travelling cages to the houses they will occupy for the next few months.

It is not quite easy to give an exact list of the animals at present, but the characteristic Indian mammals are well represented. Thus, there is a young rhinoceros, which is probably the most valuable addition to the menagerie; a baby elephant, which was the delight of everybody on the passage home; a fine tigress—the typical beast of prey of the East, where the lion is almost extinct, even in its last retreat of Kathiawar; two leopards, two Himalayan bears, sambur, swamp, axis, and hog deer; a musk deer, black buck, nilgai, and four-horned antelope; burchell, and blue sheep of Tibet; Himalayan wild goats and markhors; alpine muntjac, probably the first brought to England; a Tibetan mastiff, shorn of its heavy coat on the passage, as it suffered so much from the heat; and some of the wild dogs that figure in Kipling's "Jungle Stories."

Thus it will be evident that the exhibition will be eminently typical of the fauna of our Indian Empire. It will probably be a few days, however, before the collection is open to the public, as the collection will, in the first place, be inspected by the Prince of Wales.

UM RUS MINING.

Cable from the mines gives the return for May as follows.—610 tons of ore were crushed. 360 ozs of bar gold were produced, valued at £1,242. 488 tons of tailings have been stored of an average assay value of 3 dwt per ton. The mill ran 18 days for 24 hours.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE £1,450,000
CLAIMS PAID £8,975,000

LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT:

B. H. COOKSON, Secy., Manager, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Cairo.
E. A. HARRISON, Secy., General Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, (Egypt) Ltd.

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.

BABER, MIZRAHI & CO., Other Agents for Alexandria. A. V. THOMSON,
Daira Prince Ahmed Self el-Din Bey, Mohamed Aly Square.

Secretary for Egypt.

SPORT AND PLAY.

MR. MARSDEN'S XI v. VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

ONCE 3 TIMES 6 TIMES
15 words P.T. 5 P.T. 10 P.T. 15
30 words " " " 16 " 24
Every 10 words, " 2 " 4 " 6
beyond 30. " " " " "

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, the advertisements not appearing consecutively.

The scores are as follows:—

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

A. Morrison, a. and b. Marsden ... 14
S. Chevri, b. Dawson ... 3
A. Varsy, b. Marsden ... 1
A. E. Aubrey, o. and b. Marsden ... 53
A. Mustard, l.b.w. b. Marsden ... 21
S. Lagomino, o. Hanley, b. Dawson ... 10
F. G. Lowick, b. Dawson ... 0
M. Abou-el-Ez, a. Marsden ... 10
M. Antonius, not out ... 7
M. Curiel, b. Dawson ... Extras ... 128

Total ... 128

Mr. MARSDEN'S TEAM.

G. Henley, b. Aubrey ... 5
H. Cheesman, b. Mustard ... 3
P. Blythman, run out ... 3
P. Harrison, b. Mustard ... 3
T. H. Marsden, b. Aubrey ... 16
W. P. Chataway, b. Mustard ... 0
H. Dawson, b. Aubrey ... 4
A. Shepherd, b. Mustard ... 4
A. Hanley, not out ... 4
F. G. Freeman, b. Mustard ... 4
J. Lee, b. Mustard ... 4
F. Hewett, b. Mustard ... 4
Extras ... Total ... 61

KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA.

The handicap for tomorrow's regatta is the same as last week.

Class I. Course B. Class II. Course N.

REGATTA.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, June 18, 12.55 p.m.		
Sales of the day... bales 10,000		
Of which Egyptian... 200		
American new maize, Spot per		
cental... 4/10		
Amer. futures (July-August)... 5.84		
" " (Nov.-Dec)... 5.62		
American middling... 6.11		
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (June) 10/17/64		
" " " (July) 10/4/64		
" " " (Aug.) 9/5/64		
Egypt. Brown fair (per lb. d.)... 8.45/64		
" " good... 9		
" " good... 10/9/16		
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs) —		
Arrivals from Egypt S.S. Sardinia 458 bales		
of cotton		
NEW YORK, June 18		
Spot Cotton... 11.10		
American Futures (July)... 10.54		
" " (August)... 10.48		
" " (November)... 10.43		
" " (December)... 10.49		
Cable transfers... 4.86		
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. ports... 4,000		
NEW ORLEANS, June 18.		
Cotton Spot... 11.10		
Futures July... 11.03		
" " August... 10.64		
LIVERPOOL, June 18		
American futures (July-August)... 5.84		
LONDON, June 18		
Bar Silver (per oz. d.)... 30.4/16		
Private discount (3 month bills)... 3.3%		
Consols (July)... 88		
Egyptian Unified... 104		
Turkish Unified... 95		
Rio Tinto... 65		
New Dala... 17		
Agricultural Bank... 9		
National Bank of Egypt... 25		
Rand Mine New... 6.8		
Charterhouse of S. Africa... 11.2/32		
Nile Valley Gold Mine... New... 10.3/2		
New Egyptians... 1.14/32		
The Western Oasis Corporation 20/32 premium		
Delta Light (Bearer shares)... 11		
Egyptian Railway... 101		
" Domain... 103		
Ottoman Defense... 103		
Italian Renn'e 4%... 104		
Greek Monopoly... 53		
Greek Rent 4%... 41		
Ottoman Bank... 17		
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (June 6 10/16		
German East Africa... 8.2/		
£275,000 were paid into the Bank to-day		
PARIS, June 18		
Banque d'Athènes... —		
Crédit Foncier Egyptien... 772		
Crédit Lyonnais... 1147		
Comptoir National d'Escompte... 655		
Land Bank of Egypt... 217		
Ottoman Bank... 677		
Lots Turcs... 146		
Cheques on London... 25.17		
Sugar White No. 3 (June)... 24.8		
Banque de Salonique... 175		

TELEGRAMS HAVAS

BOURSE du 18 juin 1906		
COURS DES VALEURS A THÈME. CLOTURE		
PARIS		
Bente Francaise 3%... Fr. 97.25		
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée... 106.90		
Exécutif a pagnol... 96.90		
Banque concédée... 77.90		
Actions des Snes... 46.27		
Crédit Foncier Egyptien... 770		
Crédit Lyonnais... 1146		
Comptoir National d'Escompte... 677		
Banque Ottomane... 217		
Land Bank of Egypt... 155		
Banque d'Athènes... —		
Crédit Franco-Egyptien... 127		
Change sur Londres... 25.17		
LONDRES		
Consolidé magas... £ 88.8		
Escompte—Paris 3, Londres 4, Berlin 5%		

RAMBIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

RECETTES

du dim. 10 juin 1906 au samedi 16 juin 1906

Billets Abonnements et Divers

L.E. L.E. L.E.

An. cour. 1069 2921 2921

" der. 901 1 181

Augment. 168 40

Dim. 1

TOTAUX—Année cour. 1290; année dernière 1083; augmentation 207

du 1er octobre 1905 au samedi 16 juin 1906

Carnets Billets Abonnements et Divers

L.E. L.E. L.E.

An. cour. 30448 2960 6541

" der. 24366 2723 4719

Augment. 6082 231 1822

TOTAUX—Année courante 39,949; année dernière 31,813; augmentation 8,136

ALEXANDRIA TRANWAY COMPANY

du dim. 10 juin au samedi 16 juin 1906

Carnets Billets et Divers Totaux

L.E. L.E. L.E.

An. cour. 1498 153 1651

" der. 1278 160 1438

Augment. 220 213

Dim. 7

du 1er janvier au samedi 16 juin 1906

Carnets Billets et Divers Totaux

L.E. L.E. L.E.

An. cour. 30,214 3086 33,300

" der. 25,174 2497 27,671

Augment. 5,040 589 569

RÉSUMÉ
DE LA
SITUATION COTONNIÈRE
au 15 juin

AMÉRIQUE : 1906 1905

Balles Balles

Recettes aux ports

Séances... 30,000 80,000

Rec. du 1er Sept. 7,578,000 9,414,000

Export. Angleterre

Séances... 40,000 57,000

Export. Angleterre

du 1er Sept. 2,710,000 3,738,000

Export. Continent

Séances... 70,000 63,000

Export. Continent

du 1er Sept. 3,388,000 4,214,000

Prié par la flotter

Etats-Unis... 4,344,000 4,324,000

Stock ports... 370,000 427,000

Insight Séances... 46,000 101,000

Insight du 1. Sept.

Conso. Mondiale

Amér. Séances... 204,000 173,000

Conso. Mondiale

Amér. Séances... 10,241,000 10,693,000

Vis. supply amér.

1,908,000 2,311,000

Vis. supply général

2,434,000 2,704,000

GÉNÉRAL

LIVERPOOL : 1906 1905

Balles Balles

Ventes Séances...

1,600 2,700

Forwarded...

4,500 4,600

Importation...

5,500 3,300

Exportation...

8,000 4,000

Stock... 810,000 811,000

Flottant... 70,000 259,000

EGYPTIEN

1906 1905

Balles Balles

Ventes Séances...

1,600 2,700

Forwarded...

4,500 4,600

Importation...

5,500 3,300

Exportation...

800 400

Stock... 26,000 47,000

Flottant... 6,000 11,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices on Tuesday, May 12, 1906.

Abyssinia Bank... 1/2 — @ 1/2 dis.

Agricultural Banks... 9/2 — @ 1/2 dis.

" Preferred... 10/2 — @ 1/2 dis.

" 3 1/2% Bonds... 9/2 — @ 1/2 dis.

Anglo-Egyptian Bank... 13/2 — @ 1/2 dis.

Central Egypt Exp. Co... 15/2 — @ 1/2 dis.

Cré dit Foncier d'Egypte... 15/2 — @ 1/2 dis.

Corporation of Western Egypt... 1/2 — @ 1/2 dis.

Dairi Sugar 4% Deb... 4/2 — @ 1/2 dis.

Delta Savieh Ord... 16/2 — @ 1/2 dis.

Deferred... 99/2 — @ 101/2

Delta Pref... 11/2 — @ 12 1/2

" Deferred... 10/2 — @ 12 1/2

Delta Lands... 3/2 — @ 1/2

Egyptian Estates... 1/2 — @